THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1796. [N° 1771.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

300 Acres of Land, situated in Hopkinton, in this State, for Sale, by Chriſtopher Ellery.

State of Rhode Island
Newport, March 21, 1796.

Newport Long-Wharf, and Public School LOTTERY,

Poſitively commences drawing, at the Time fixed, the firſt *Monday* in *April*.

Thoſe who intend becoming Adventurers, muſt apply before the above Period, or they will loſe the Chance, for the beneficial Prizes in this Lottery.

☞ *Thoſe Perſons who have engaged and marked Shares in the Lottery are notified to apply and take them up, on or before the firſt Day of April.*

Newport, March 1, 1796.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT well known Eſtate, the TAMMANY-HILL FARM, late belonging to GODFREY MALBONE, Eſq; deceaſed, ſituated in Newport, Rhode Iſland—conſiſting of about ſeven Hundred Acres of choice arable and paſture Land, within a Mile of the central Part of the Town of Newport.—This Eſtate is advantageouſly ſituated—plentifully watered—commands an extenſive Proſpect of the Town, Ocean, Country, &c. &c.—Has upon it two Orchards, of the beſt engrafted Fruit; and Three handſome Farm Houſes, in good Repair.—In the elegant and extenſive Gardens, belonging to the ſame, are ſeveral Fiſh Ponds—Bathing Streams, Summer-Houſes, &c. &c.—Together with a Quantity of Connecticut Free-Stone—The Ruins of a large Manſion Houſe, conſumed by Fire.—For Terms of Purchaſe &c. apply to FRANCIS BRINLEY, and WILLIAM HUNTER, Eſq's, at Newport, Rhode Iſland—Dr. LLOYD, at Milton—Mr. NATHANIEL BRINLEY, at Boſton—Mr. SAMUEL BREAK jun. Philadelphia—or to RICHARD HARRISON Eſq; in New York.

FOR SALE, BY

Chriſto^r. Champlin,

PETERSBURG clean HEMP,
Ruſſia BAR IRON,
Ruſſia DUCK,
Ravens DUCK,
White Ruſſia SHEETING,
Hard SOAP, by the Box.

SIMON DAVIS

Has for Sale, at his Store on Mr. Robert Stevens's Wharf,

JAMAICA Sugar, by the Barrel,
Clay'd Ditto,
Pepper, by the Bag,
A new Supply of French Brandy, by the Barrel, or Half Barrel,
RAISINS by the Caſk,
Port and Liſbon Wine by the Pipe or Quarter-Caſk. Sherry Ditto,
A Quantity of Crates of Liverpool Ware, by Wholeſale and Retail—blue, cream colour'd, &c.
Hamburgh Window-Glaſs 6 by 8 by the Box, and Half Box, French Ditto,
Tumblers and Wine-Glaſſes, Wholeſale and Retail,
Beſt of Sweet Oil, by the Caſe,
Hyſon Tea, by the Dozen, Half Dozen, or ſingle Pound,
Chocolate by the Box—N° 1 and 2 warranted.

We the Subſcribers, being appointed by the Hon. Town Council of North Kingſtown,

Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of THOMAS BISSELL, late of ſaid North Kingſtown deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent; and Six Months longer, from this Date, being allowed for that Purpoſe; do hereby notify all Perſons having Demands on ſaid Eſtate, to bring in their Claims to either of us, at our reſpective Dwellings, within the above-ſaid Time.

GEORGE THOMAS,
JAMES CONGDON.

March 9, 1796

All Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are hereby required to make immediate Payment to

SUSANNA BISSELL, } *Adminiſt'x.*
SAMUEL BISSELL, } *Adminiſt'r.*

[Inſerted by particular Requeſt.]

SPEECH of Dr LEIB, in the Houſe of Repreſentatives of Pennſylvania, on the 24th February, 1796, on the Reſolutions of the Legiſlature of Virginia, propoſing certain Amendments to the Conſtitution of the United States.

Mr. Chairman,

I NEVER riſe to give an opinion on this floor but with the extremeſt diffidence. On the preſent occaſion this diffidence is unabated, and I truſt I ſhall have the indulgence of the Committee as a young member, and as being entirely undiſciplined in public proceedings or public diſcuſſions. Silence on a queſtion ſo momentous as the one under conſideration, might argue an apathy for the public good, which I am unwilling to be charged with, and which my feelings tell me I do not merit. Not only the State which we repreſent, but the United States are deeply intereſted in the preſent queſtion; it is therefore incumbent on every member of this Committee to throw every light upon the ſubject in his power, and to examine it with all that candour, manlineſs, and independence, which a ſubject of ſuch high importance merits.

The propoſitions before us have a fourfold aſpect:

1. The extenſion of the treaty making power in certain caſes to Congreſs.

2. The erection of another tribunal than the Senate to try impeachments.

3 The abridgment of the duration of the Senate.

4 The prevention of mingling other offices in the Government with the Judiciary.

I will briefly examine theſe ſeveral propoſitions, and will then appeal to every candid and unprejudiced mind whether the adoption of them is not neceſſary to our ſecurity and happineſs. If objections ariſe in my mind they go not to the propoſitions themſelves, but to the remedy being partial inſtead of extending itſelf to every unſound part of the body politic. At preſent I ſhall not enter into a detail of the other faulty parts of our Conſtitution, but ſhall confine myſelf to the ſpecific caſes which the propoſitions before us embrace.

In conſidering treaties, I cannot avoid ſuggeſting my opinion, that they are altogether improper, conſidered in relation to the United States.

What have we to do with treaties? Situated 3000 miles from the theatre of European intrigue and intrigues; proprietors of a vaſt continent, abounding with every thing neceſſary to the comfort of man; no enemy contiguous to us that can excite apprehenſion, and competent to repel every attack which can be made upon us, whence the neceſſity of treaties? Are Treaties of Alliance neceſſary to us, whoſe geographical ſituation affords the ſtrongeſt bulwark and the greateſt ſecurity? In a ſtate of infancy, when we had ſuddenly emerged from the lap of an unnatural parent, without reſources to ſupply our wants, and deſtitute of the means of reſiſtance, an alliance then became a thing of neceſſity; but far different is our preſent condition. Treaties of alliance render us parties in the intrigues and corruptions of European nations, they expoſe us to a participation in all the diſputes and oppreſſions reſulting from war. Scarcely a ſpace of ten years take place, but ſome part of Europe is the theatre of ſlaughter; and when once the trumpet of war is ſounded, it ſummons all allies to the field. Europe for centuries paſt has been a great human ſlaughter houſe, and by combining with any of its nations, we expoſe ourſelves equally to become the murderers of the human race. The danger to which treaties of alliance expoſe us on the ground of war is not much greater than the intrigue they create on account of our Republican Government. Treaties give nations a footing among us which they would not otherwiſe acquire. They diplomatiſticate them, and give them an opportunity of effecting their object by intrigue and by corruption, more certain reſources than open violence. Republicaniſm is the bane of tyrannic government, and for the ſecurity of monarchy it becomes eſſential to exterminate it. Can monarchy behold republicaniſm unmoved? Is liberty a thing which deſpots diſregard? It is their bane, and an alliance between a republic and a monarchy gives an opportunity to root out freedom, which deſpots cannot fail to embrace.

Which ever way I turn my eyes, treaties preſent a ghaſtly ſpectacle. Treaties always bind the weak, but they have no cords ſtrong enough for the powerful. The weak party muſt ſubmit to the injuſtice of the ſtronger, or the treaty conſidered by power as a pretext for war. The connection of two nations by treaties, diſſimilar in their ſtrength, reminds me of the fable of the lion and four beaſts who hunted together. They caught a ſtag, and the lion divided it into four parts. The firſt part he claimed on account of his ſhare, the ſecond as being the chief, the third as being the moſt uſeful and powerful, and the fourth becauſe he choſe it. This is an epitome of treaties of alliance.

But let us conſider the injuſtice of treaties, and here they will be found equally exceptionable. A treaty is an act which binds poſterity, and over which they have no controul, without hazarding the miſeries of war. The laws, nay the conſtitution of a country, may be changed, modified, or made anew *ad libitum*, without danger—No other conſent is neceſſary, than that of the people, who are immediately intereſted; but a treaty, which makes the conſent of another nation neceſſary, cannot be diſpenſed with, or changed, without war; although we have a right to bind ourſelves, does this right extend to poſterity?

In confirmation of theſe opinions, permit me to cite the authority of Godwin, an author of high political eminence.

"A ſecond article which belongs to the military ſyſtem in a ſeaſon of peace is that of treaties of alliance. This ſubject may eaſily be diſpatched. Treaties of alliance in all caſes are wrong, in the firſt place, becauſe all abſolute promiſes are wrong, and neither individuals nor bodies of men ought to preclude themſelves from the benefit of future improvement and deliberation. Secondly, they are wrong, becauſe they are in all caſes nugatory. Governments, and public men, will not, and ought not, to hold themſelves bound to the injury of the concerns they conduct, becauſe a parchment, to which they or their predeceſſors were a party requires it at their hands. If the concert demanded in time of need approve itſelf to their judgment, or correſpond with their inclination, it will be yielded, though they were under no previous engagement for that purpoſe.—Treaties of alliance ſerve no other end, than to exhibit by their violation an appearance of profligacy and vice, which unfortunately becomes too often a powerful encouragement to the inconſiſtency of individuals. Add to this, that if alliances were engines as powerful as they are really impotent, they could ſeldom be of uſe to a nation uniformly adhering to the principles of juſtice. They are in reality ill calculated for any other purpoſes, than thoſe of ambition.—They might be pernicious, becauſe it would be beneficial for nations as for individuals to look for reſources at home, inſtead of depending upon the precarious compaſſion of their neighbours."

Are treaties of commerce more neceſſary, than of alliance? Not involving, perhaps, ſuch ſerious conſequences, they are ſubject to the ſtrongeſt objections. Commerce ought to be as free as air; and by allowing its natural freedom, it will always regulate itſelf. Like fluids, it will ſeek a level. The commerce between nation and nation ought to be governed by the ſame rules which direct the intercourſe of individuals intereſt. Individuals trade with thoſe who ſell cheapeſt, and give them the beſt prices. This is the only negociation which ought to obtain between nations.

The products of our country are the neceſſaries of life, and will always command a preference to its luxuries. Commercial treaties are ſtilts to commerce, they give it a tottering and a hobbling gait; they are like crutches, which may ſerve to aid the lame and infirm, but which embarraſs the healthy and the vigorous. Are we in a ſtate of decrepitude, that we need artificial means to ſupport us? If our products are neceſſary they will be in demand, if they are not neceſſary, treaties of Commerce cannot render them ſo. What commercial treaties has the Emperor of China?

It is well known that he has no navigation, excepting a coaſting trade can be called ſo, and yet all nations reſort to his territories for their products.—Whence is this? Certainly becauſe the articles of that country are made neceſſary to other nations, and becauſe merchants will always trade, where they can find moſt advantage. If the ſuperfluities of life can find an outlet without commercial treaties, as is the caſe of China, ſurely ſuch treaties are not requiſite to us to give vent to its neceſſaries. But as we have admitted the neceſſity of a treaty making power, we ought to guard it in ſuch manner that it cannot be made to barter away our rights, and place all that is dear to freemen in jeopardy. The Conſtitution in its preſent form gives to the Preſident and Senate the power of legiſlating for the union. It gives to twelve men the power to bind us and our poſterity! What pre-eminence of virtue are we to look for in a Preſident and eleven ſenators, that we ſhould confide to them the power of making a treaty, which ſhall be more immutable than our laws, and more binding than our conſtitution? Is there a taliſmanic property in the name of a Preſident and a Senator, which will convert thoſe who are thus deſignated, into paragons of virtue and excellence?

It is a doctrine lately contended for, that Congreſs are bound to make appropriations, to fulfil the ſtipulations entered into by the government; if this be admitted, to what a dilemma are we reduced; the whole Legiſlative power may, by means of this aſſumption, be ſwallowed up, by the Executive and Senate; and the Houſe of Repreſentatives be converted into a parliament, according to the ancient French eſtabliſhment, to regiſter the edicts of a king and his council.

The right of originating money bills, is by the Conſtitution veſted excluſively in the Houſe of Repreſentatives, yet by the conſtruction of the treaty making power, money bills may originate with the Preſident and Senate—for if the Houſe of Repreſentatives are bound to ſanction the engagements of the executive, the executive has virtually the power to make appropriations of money.—A power of this kind is not poſſeſſed by the monarch of Britain, and yet Republicans are about to legitimize it in a Preſident and Senate! The hodge podge powers granted by the Conſtitution, are ſtrongly exemplified in the interference of the treaty making power with Congreſs; for if Congreſs are bound to make appropriations, their power is a nullity, if they are not, the executive may commit the peace of the United States, by entering into engagements, the non compliance with which may lead to war. The executive has a check upon the Legiſlature, his veto is equal to two thirds of both branches; but what check has the Legiſlature upon him? If he can make treaties which ſubject them to the neceſſity of making appropriations, or of hazarding a war, where is the check upon him for ſuch conduct? Is impeachment a check? Nothing ſo farcical ever found its way into the Conſtitution of any Country pretending to freedom, as accomplices being made Judges, according to our Conſtitution. If the executive has a right to make treaties involving monied engagements, he has a coercive power over the Legiſlature, by which he can oblige them to fulfil his contracts, or go to war. The treaty making power then gives to the Preſident and Senate indirectly the power of declaring war; for if they

W. Matthews Weaver

THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1796. [N° 1771.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

300 Acres of Land, situated in Hopkinton, in this State, for Sale, by Christopher Ellery.

State of Rhode Island
Newport, March 21, 1796.

Newport Long-Wharf, and Public School LOTTERY,

Positively commences drawing, at the Time fixed, the first *Monday* in *April*.

Those who intend becoming Adventurers, must apply before the above Period, or they will lose the Chance, for the beneficial Prizes in this Lottery.

☞ *Those Persons who have engaged and marked Shares in the Lottery are notified to apply and take them up, on or before the first Day of April.*

Newport, March 1, 1796.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT well known Estate, the TAMMANY-HILL FARM, late belonging to GODFREY MALBONE, Esq; deceased, situated in Newport, Rhode Island—consisting of about Seven Hundred Acres of choice arable and pasture Land, within a Mile of the central Part of the Town of Newport.——This Estate is advantageously situated—plentifully watered—commands an extensive Prospect of the Town, Ocean, Country, &c. &c.——Has upon it Orchards, of the best engrafted Fruit-Trees; and Three handsome Farm-Houses; in good Repair.——In the elegant and extensive Gardens, belonging to the same, are several Fish-Ponds—Bathing Streams, Summer-Houses, &c. &c.—Together with a Quantity of Connecticut Free-Stone—The Ruins of a large Mansion House, consumed by Fire.—For Terms of Purchase &c. apply to FRANCIS BRINLEY, and WILLIAM HUNTER, Esq'rs, at Newport, Rhode-Island—Dr. LLOYD, or Mr. NATHANIEL BRINLEY, at Boston—Mr. SAMUEL BREEK jun. Philadelphia—or to RICHARD HARRISON Esq; at New York.

FOR SALE, BY

Christo^r. Champlin,

PETERSBURG clean HEMP,
Russia BAR IRON,
Russia DUCK,
Ravens DUCK,
White Russia SHEETING,
Hard SOAP, by the Box.

SIMON DAVIS

Has for Sale, at his Store on Mr. Robert Stevens's Wharf,

JAMAICA Sugar, by the Barrel,
Clay'd Ditto,
Pepper, by the Bag,
A new Supply of French Brandy, by the Barrel, or Half Barrel,
RAISINS by the Cask,
Port and Lisbon Wine by the Pipe or Quarter-Cask. Sherry Ditto,
A Quantity of Crates of Liverpool Ware, by Wholesale and Retail—blue, cream colour'd, &c.
Hamburgh Window-Glass, 6 by 8, by the Box, and Half Box, French Ditto,
Tumblers and Wine-Glasses, Wholesale and Retail,
Best of Sweet Oil, by the Case,
Hyson Tea, by the Dozen, Half Dozen, or single Pound,
Chocolate by the Box—N° 1 and 2 warranted.

We the Subscribers, being appointed by the Hon. Town Council of North Kingstown, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of THOMAS BISSELL, late of said North Kingstown deceased, represented Insolvent; and Six Months longer, from this Date, being allowed for that Purpose; do hereby notify all Persons having Demands on said Estate, to bring in their Claims to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, within the aboveſaid Time.

GEORGE THOMAS,
JAMES CONGDON.

March 9, 1796

All Persons indebted to said Estate, are hereby required to make immediate Payment, to

SUSANNA BISSELL, } *Adminiſt'x.*
SAMUEL BISSELL, } *Adminiſt'r.*

[Inserted by particular Request.]

SPEECH of Dr LEE, in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, on the 24th February, 1796, on the Resolutions of the Legislature of Virginia, proposing certain Amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. Chairman,

I NEVER rise to give an opinion on this floor but with the extremest diffidence. On the present occasion this diffidence is unabated, and I trust I shall have the indulgence of the Committee as a young member, and as being entirely undisciplined in public proceedings or public discussions. Silence on a question so momentous as the one under consideration, might argue an apathy for the public good, which I am unwilling to be charged with, and which my feelings tell me I do not merit. Not only the State which we represent, but the United States are deeply interested in the present question; it is therefore incumbent on every member of this Committee to throw every light upon the subject in his power, and to examine it with all that candour, manliness, and independence, which a subject of such high importance merits.

The propositions before us have a fourfold aspect:

1. The extension of the treaty making power in certain cases to Congress.

2. The erection of another tribunal than the Senate to try impeachments.

3 The abridgment of the duration of the Senate.

4 The prevention of mingling other offices in the Government with the Judiciary.

I will briefly examine these several propositions, and will then appeal to every candid and unprejudiced mind whether the adoption of them is not necessary to our security and happiness. If objections arise in my mind they go not to the propositions themselves, but to the remedy being partial instead of extending itself to every unsound part of the body politic. At present I shall not enter into a detail of the other faulty parts of our Constitution, but shall confine myself to the specific cases which the propositions before us embrace.

In considering treaties, I cannot avoid suggesting my opinion, that they are altogether improper, considered in relation to the United States.

What have we to do with treaties? Situated 3000 miles from the theatre of European interests and intrigues; proprietors of a vast continent, abounding with every thing necessary to the comfort of man; no enemy contiguous to us that can excite apprehension, and competent to repel every attack which can be made upon us, whence the necessity of treaties? Are Treaties of Alliance necessary to us, whose geographical situation affords the strongest bulwark and the greatest security? In a state of infancy, when we had suddenly emerged from the lap of an unnatural parent, without resources to supply our wants, and destitute of the means of resistance, an alliance then became a thing of necessity; but far different is our present condition. Treaties of alliance render us parties in the intrigues and corruptions of European nations, they expose us to a participation in all the distresses and oppressions resulting from war. Scarcely a lapse of ten years take place, but some part of Europe is the theatre of slaughter; and when once the trumpet of war is sounded, it summons all allies to the field. Europe for centuries past has been a great human slaughter house, and by combining with any of its nations, we expose ourselves equally to become the murderers of the human race. The danger to which treaties of alliance expose us on the ground of war is not much greater than the risque they create on account of our Republican Government. Treaties give nations a footing among us which they would not otherwise acquire. They domesticate them, and give them an opportunity of effecting their object by intrigue and by corruption, more certain resources than open violence. Republicanism is the Upas of tyrannic government, and for the security of monarchy it becomes essential to exterminate it. Can monarchy behold republicanism unmoved? Is liberty a thing which despots disregard? It is their bane, and an alliance between a republic and a monarchy gives an opportunity to root out freedom, which despots cannot fail to embrace.

Which ever way I turn my eyes, treaties present a ghastly spectacle. Treaties always bind the weak, but they have no cords strong enough for the powerful. The weaker party must submit to the injustice of the stronger, or the treaty confirmed by power is a pretext for war. The connection of two nations by treaties, dissimilar in their strength, reminds me of the fable of the lion and four beasts who hunted together. They caught a stag, and the lion divided it into four parts. The first part he claimed on account of his share, the second as being the chief, the third as being the most useful and powerful, and the fourth because he chose it. This is an epitome of treaties of alliance.

But let us consider the injustice of treaties, and here they will be found equally exceptionable. A treaty is an act which binds posterity, and over which they have no control, without hazarding the miseries of war. The laws, nay the constitution of a country, may be changed, modified, or made anew *ad libitum*, without danger.—No other consent is necessary, than that of the people, who are immediately interested; but a treaty, which makes the consent of another nation necessary, cannot be dispensed with, or changed, without war; although we have a right to bind ourselves, does this right extend to posterity?

In confirmation of these opinions, permit me to cite the authority of Godwin, an author of high political eminence.

"A second article which belongs to the military system in a season of peace is that of treaties of alliance. This subject may easily be despatched. Treaties of alliance in all cases are wrong, in the first place, because all absolute promises are wrong, and neither individuals nor bodies of men ought to preclude themselves from the benefit of future improvement and deliberation. Secondly, they are wrong, because they are in all cases nugatory. Governments, and public men, will not, and ought not, to hold themselves bound to the injury of the concerns they conduct, because a parchment, to which they or their predecessors were a party requires it at their hands. If the concert demanded in time of need approve itself to their judgment, or correspond with their inclination, it will be yielded, though they were under no previous engagement for that purpose.—Treaties of alliance serve no other end, than to exhibit by their violation an appearance of profligacy and vice, which unfortunately becomes too often a powerful encouragement to the inconsistency of individuals. Add to this, that if alliances were engines as powerful as they are really impotent, they could seldom be of use to a nation uniformly adhering to the principles of justice. They are in reality ill calculated for any other purposes, than those of ambition.—They might be pernicious, because it would be beneficial for nations as for individuals to look for resources at home, instead of depending upon the precarious compassion of their neighbours."

Are treaties of commerce more necessary, than of alliance? Not involving, perhaps, such serious consequences, they are subject to the strongest objections. Commerce ought to be as free as air; and by allowing its natural freedom, it will always regulate itself. Like fluids, it will seek a level. The commerce between nation and nation ought to be governed by the same rules which direct the intercourse of individuals interest. Individuals trade with those who sell cheapest, and give them the best prices. This is the only negociation which ought to obtain between nations.

The products of our country are the necessaries of life, and will always command a preference to its luxuries. Commercial treaties are stilts to commerce, they give it a tottering and a hobbling gait; they are like crutches, which may serve to aid the lame and infirm, but which embarrass the healthy and the vigorous. Are we in a state of decrepitude, that we need artificial means to support us? If our products are necessary they will be in demand, if they are not necessary, treaties of Commerce cannot render them so. What commercial treaties has the Emperor of China?

It is well known that he has no navigation, excepting a coasting trade can be called so, and yet all nations resort to his territories for their products.—Whence is this? Certainly because the articles of that country are made necessary to other nations, and because merchants will always trade, where they can find most advantage. If the superfluities of life can find an outlet without commercial treaties, as is the case of China, surely such treaties are not requisite to us to give vent to its necessaries. But as we have admitted the necessity of a treaty making power, we ought to guard it in such manner that it cannot be made to barter away our rights, and place all that is dear to freemen in jeopardy. The Constitution in its present form gives to the President and Senate the power of legislating for the union. It gives to twelve men the power to bind us and our posterity! What pre-eminence of virtue are we to look for in a President and eleven senators, that we should confide to them the power of making a treaty, which shall be more immutable than our laws, and more binding than our constitution? Is there a talismanic property in the name of a President and a Senator, which will convert those who are thus designated, into paragons of virtue and excellence?

It is a doctrine lately contended for, that Congress are bound to make appropriations, to fulfil the stipulations entered in o by the government; if this be admitted, to what a dilemma are we reduced; the whole Legislative power may, by means of this assumption, be swallowed up, by the Executive and Senate; and the House of Representatives be converted into a parliament, according to the ancient French establishment, to register the edicts of a king and his council.

The right of originating money bills, is by the Constitution vested exclusively in the House of Representatives, yet by the construction of the treaty making power, money bills may originate with the President and Senate—for if the House of Representatives are bound to sanction the engagements of the executive, the executive has virtually the power to make appropriations of money.—A power of this kind is not possessed by the monarch of Britain, and yet Republicans are about to legitimize it in a President and Senate! The hodge podge powers granted by the Constitution, are strongly exemplified in the interference of the treaty making power with Congress; for if Congress are bound to make appropriations, their power is a nullity, if they are not, the executive may commit the peace of the United States, by entering into engagements, the non compliance with which may lead to war. The executive has a check upon the Legislature, his veto is equal to two thirds of both branches; but what check has the Legislature upon him? If he can make treaties which subject them to the necessity of making appropriations, or of hazarding a war, where is the check upon him for such conduct? Is impeachment a check? Nothing so farcical ever found its way into the Constitution of any country pretending to freedom, as accomplices being made Judges, according to our Constitution. If the executive has a right to make treaties involving monied engagements, he has a coercive power over the Legislature, by which he can oblige them to fulfil his contracts, or go to war. The treaty making power then gives to the President and Senate indirectly the power of declaring war; for if they

are at libery to make treaties of whatsoever nature they please, they may enter into compacts which it would be too hazardous for Congress to sanction by appropriations, and thus induce the nation with whom they have contracted, to make war. Indeed the Executive and Senate may ensure a compliance with their treaty, or a war, by promoting that kind of understanding with the nation with whom they they have treated, as shall make one or the other inevitable. Let not this be supposed extravagant, which it is so abundantly confirmed by the records of human nature, that power will seek every means within its reach to aggrand ze and perpetuate itself. Fathers have been know to seek the ruin of their sons, brothers of each other, and sons of their fathers, in contests for power; and can it be supposed extravagant, that a President and Senate sh uld aim at power at the expence of those less allied to them?—"Constant experience," says Montesquieu, "shews us, that every man entrusted with power is apt to abuse it, and to carry his authority as far as it will go. Is it not strange, though true, that virtue itself has need of limits?"

The amendment proposed by the Legislature of Virginia, obviates these fatal ds & their difficulties; for as all the branches of the government are by it rendered necessary to the function of commercial treaties, and no treaty can be ratified without first being submitted to Congress, the ratification of treaties will infure appropriations, and all those measures necessary to carry them into effect.

According to the construction of the present treaty-making power, treaties may be made to repeal pre existing laws, and thus our laws be made to depend upon a President and Senate. The Executive and Senate then become legislators in all cases to which treaties can possibly extend, and as there is no commercial regulation that cannot be comprehended in a treaty, the omnipotence of the President and Senate over commerce completely annihilates the power of Congress to regulate it. All municipal laws require the concurrence of the three branches of the government, treaties involve consequences more important than such laws and therefore ought to be subject to the same process. A treaty is the most solemn compact a nation can enter into—municipal laws may be changed or repealed at the will of the nation without hazard; but a treaty which requires the consent of another government before it can be touched, has the peace and the b ood of the nation for its guarantee. The compact which bound the United States under the old order of things went silently to the tomb, and a Constitution arose from its ruins without strife; but could this be done with a treaty?

The construction which has been given to the treaty making power will convince every unbiassed mind, that it goes to annihilate the constitution; for so many important objects of legislation may be comprehended in treaties, that the popular branch of the government must be entirely superceded—If Congress insist upon the power delegated to them by the Constitution, and the Executive contends for an exercise of that authority which has received such an ample construction an imperium in imperio is created by such distinct powers of legislation, and governmental anarchy or governmental warfare must be the consequence—To obviate such evils the amendment becomes necessary, for either the powers of the House of Representatives ought to be more clearly defined and more narrowly guarded, or they must give up their ability to the executive department, or become a resemblance of a British House of Commons, a machine calculated to answer ministerial purposes—Influence then will be a substitute for prerogative influence, a more dangerous than defined power; for the first may excite but the latter corrupts—the former is a dagger in the hands of an assassin, the latter a poison circulating in the veins—against the first there is always a remedy in the resistance of the people, against the last resistance is feeble.—I would try in the language of Lord Bollingbroke, that if we submit to such things, "we have lost the spirit of our constitution, and therefore we bear from little engrossers of delegated power, what our fathers would not have suffered from the true proprietors of royal authority."

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The rumours of the French Princess being the intended Consort of the Arch Duke Charles is revived.

The Ratifications of the Partition Treaty of Poland have been exchanged between our Court and that of Petersburg.

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Our fleet will very shortly be ready for sea; it is well fitted out, and has six months provisions on board. Several frigates, bomb-vessels, &c. are to attend them.

Orders have been sent to the rest of the marine departments to be equally active. The appointment of the Cadiz fleet, to sail with that of the French, is no longer a secret.

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A German paper (Le Correspondent de Neuwied) gives us the following news, in a letter from Basle, dated the 24th January:

"The hope of a speedy pacification seems to revive—We are here assured, that the Baron de Hardenberg will return to Basle in a few days.—M. L'Guerin, Privy-Counsellor of the Prince D. Lavange (who on his departure from hence six weeks ago, said, that Peace was nearer than was generally thought, and that he hoped soon to return) actually arrived yesterday at Basle. On the other hand, certain letters from Paris, say, that for several weeks an Austrian Agent has been there, and that there was no doubt of the affair being speedily settled. Austria, it is said, if she determines to abandon the Low Countries, may receive an indemnity elsewhere."

LONDON, December 9.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—December 8.

Message from the King.

Mr. PITT delivered the following message from his Majesty:

GEORGE REX,

His Majesty relying on the assurance which he has received from his faithful Commons, of their determination to support his Majesty in those exertions which are necessary under the present circumstances, recommends it to this House to consider of making provision towards enabling his Majesty to defray any extraordinary expenses which may be incurred for the service of the ensuing year; and to take such measures as the emergency of affairs may require;—His Majesty on this occasion, thinks proper to acquaint the house, that the crisis which was depending at the commencement of the present session, has led to such an order of things in *France*, as will induce his Majesty (conformably to the sentiments which he has already declared) to meet any disposition to negociation on the part of the enemy, with an earnest desire to give it the fullest and speediest effect, and to conclude a treaty for general peace whenever it can be effected on just and suitable terms for himself and his allies. That it is his Majesty's earnest wish that the spirit and determination manifested by Parliament, added to the recent and important successes of the Austrian armies, and to the continued and growing embarrassments of the enemy, may speedily conduce to the attainment of this object, on such grounds as the justice of the cause in which this country is engaged, and the situation of affairs may entitle his Majesty to expect.

G. R.

The message was ordered to be taken into consideration to-morrow.

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SUSPENSION of ARMS

Between the Austrians and French. Official declaration of the French Executive Directory on the subject.

Addressed, January 1, to the Minister of War.

"IN spite of the success gained by the Austrian armies, which occupy a part of the Palatinate, they have been obliged through the united efforts of the armies of the Sambre and Meuse, and of the Rhine and Moselle, to ask for a suspension of arms, to which the French Generals, anxious to give some repose to their troops, have consented. Calumny will no doubt take advantage of this circumstance, to oppose the effect of the vigorous measures adopted for the organization of the republican armies. You will redouble your energy, as well to keep the defenders of their country together, as to provide for their wants. You will augment the succours for our frontier places, keep up the state of discipline, and ensure to France a brilliant and decisive campaign. The surest road to peace is to be provided with the means of carrying on the war with vigour.

"The Directory has no scruples to announce to all Europe, that its most ardent desire is to negociate for a peace, the b sis of which rests, not on the exaggerated and destructive pretensions respecting the safety of other powers, but on the well understood interests of those powers in their re ative situation with the French republic and its allies; in short, a peace in every respect worthy the sacrifices which the French have made to ensure their independence. France is ready to consent to a peace worthy of her—but she is still equal to contend with her enemies, if they wish to prolong a disastrous war. Already have their obstinacy in a manner doubled our means of conquering them; already have the young requisition-men pressed forward to join the victorious phalanxes; the armies are reorganized, and the treatment of both officers and soldiers will be soon ameliorated.—Every thing seems to augur to the public, that its calamities will soon cease, and that the establishment of the constitution will be the signal of new victories; or the pledge of a glorious and lasting peace.

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From the 15th to the present date, several unimportant actions have taken place between the advanced corps of these two armies, and the Austrian light troops have at different times scoured the country from Birkenfeld to Treves; but the strength of the enemy's position in the mountains, and the road that lead to it, being rendered so bad by the late rains, as to make the march of heavy artillery almost impossible, have prevented marshal Clairfayt from undertaking any operation of consequence. His Excellency's line now extends from Dreyeckhausen on the Rhine, by Stromburgh, Kirn & Oberstein, to Birkenfeld, from whence the left of his army is connected by a chain of light troops with Marshal Wurmser's right which occupies Kaiserslautern. Marshal Wurmser has drawn his line from Kaiserslautern, by Neustad, along the river called the Spirebach, to the Rhine.

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The Prize money for the capture of the Cape of Good Hope is completely ascertained, and amounts to the best sum of two millions and an half sterling, to be divided among the gallant captors:—the share of a Post Captain of the Navy will be 10,000l. and that of all other officers in similar proportion.

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Such is the mutability of affairs, that the state of warfare in Italy, which, at the commencement of the present session of Parliament, was so decidedly in favour of the allies as to be the leading topic of SATISFACTION in his Majesty's speech, is at this time so much changed, that a more melancholy picture of defeat than that which now presents itself to us in that quarter has not been witnessed since the commencement of the war.

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The first of the Hamburgh mails arrived yesterday; the second, this morning. They bring an account of the Emperor having ratified the Armistice. The ratification, according to letters from Frankfort, arrived at the head-quarters at Kreutznach on the 18th inst.

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This is the remnant, with the few stragglers which have at different times, put back into Plymouth, Falmouth, Milford, and Portsmouth, that are arrived of a Fleet consisting of about 200 sail, which left St. Helen's about the 8th December last; since which time they have been continually beating against contrary and tremendous gales of wind and heavy seas, in which they have received so much damage, that almost all the Men of War will be obliged to go into Dock.

February 16, 17, 18.

We are glad to find, that the growth of Indian corn is about to be introduced into this country, it being a grain that produces great plenty in all climates it suits; and we understand there is one sort, to which the British soil is peculiarly favourable.

Yesterday a meeting was held at the Stock Exchange to take into consideration the forgery of the French paper, containing the intelligence of the Preliminary Convention between the Emperor and the French Republic. The result, we understand to be, that all bargains made upon that Speculation, were to be considered as null and void.

Yesterday a Committee was formed in the city, consisting of the following respectable gentlemen: T. Ellis, J. Batty, M. Towgood, C. Terry, and T. F. Ellis, Esquires, for the purpose of discovering and prosecuting the person or persons concerned in forging the French News-paper. A sum of no less than Two Thousand Pounds has been subscribed, for carrying on this just and necessary prosecution. Mr. Erskine is retained.

Two Persons well known at the Stock Exchange, suspected of being deeply concerned in the forgeries of the French paper of Friday last, and other illicit practices of a similar nature, absconded on Saturday last, and no trace has been discovered of their retreat hitherto, though pursued with every possible attention.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Carlton-House, Feb 16.

On the evening of Thursday last, between eight and nine o'clock, Her Royal Highness the Infant Princess, Daughter of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales was christened in the Great Drawing-Room, by his Grace the Arch-Bishop of Canterbury; Her Royal Highness was named Charlotte Augusta; the Sponsors were, their Majesties in person, and her Royal Highness the Dutchess of Brunswick, represented by her Royal Highness the Princess-Royal.

are at libery to make treaties of whatsoever nature they please, they may enter into compacts which it would be too hazardous for Congress to sanction by appropriations, and thus induce the nation with whom they have contracted, to make war. Indeed the Executive and Senate may ensure a compliance with their treaty, or a war, by promoting that kind of understanding with the nation with whom they they have treated, as shall make one or the other inevitable. Let not this be supposed extravagant, when it is so abundantly confirmed by the records of human nature, that power will seek every means within its reach to aggrandize and perpetuate itself. Fathers have been know to seek the ruin of their sons, brothers of each other, and sons of their fathers, in contests for power; and can it be supposed extravagant, that a President and Senate should aim at power at the expence of those less allied to them?—"Constant experience," says Montesquieu, "shews us, that every man entrusted with power is apt to abuse it, and to carry his authority as far as it will go. Is it not strange, though true, that virtue itself has need of limits?"

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January 30.

It is with infinite concern we state the return of Admiral Christian, who arrived at Portsmouth yesterday morning, with six sail of the line, two Frigates, ten sail of East-Indiamen, and about thirty five West Indiamen & transports. Some others have arrived at Plymouth and other ports, and about twenty sail of heavy sailing ships left in the Channel. The gales of wind, not less violent than incessant, which have prevailed for some time past, rendered the return of the Fleet a matter of unavoidable necessity; but we are happy to find that the troops and seamen are in a very healthy state.

This is the remnant, with the few straggelers which have at different times, put back into Plymouth, Falmouth, Milford, and Portsmouth, that are arrived of a Fleet consisting of about 200 sail, which left St. Helen's about the 8th December last; since which time they have been continually beating against contrary and tremendous gales of wind and heavy seas, in which they have received so much damage, that almost all the Men of War will be obliged to go into Dock.

February 16, 17, 18.

We are glad to find, that the growth of Indian corn is about to be introduced into this country, it being a grain that produces great plenty in all climates it suits; and we understand there is one sort, to which the British soil is peculiarly favourable.

Yesterday a meeting was held at the Stock Exchange to take into consideration the forgery of the French paper, containing the intelligence of the Preliminary Convention between the Emperor and the French Republic. The result, we understand to be, that all bargains made upon that Speculation, were to be considered as null and void.

Yesterday a Committee was formed in the city, consisting of the following respectable gentlemen: T. Ellis, J. Batty, M. Towgood, C. Terry, and T. F. Ellis, Esquires, for the purpose of discovering and prosecuting the person or persons concerned in forging the French News-paper. A sum of no less than Two Thousand Pounds has been subscribed, for carrying on this just and necessary prosecution. Mr. Erskine is retained.

Two Persons well known at the Stock Exchange, suspected of being deeply concerned in the forgeries of the French paper of Friday last, and other illicit practices of a similar nature, absconded on Saturday last, and no trace has been discovered of their retreat hitherto, though pursued with every possible attention.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Carlton-House, Feb 16.

On the evening of Thursday last, between eight and nine o'clock, Her Royal Highness the Infant Princess, Daughter of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales was christened in the Great Drawing-Room, by his Grace the Arch-Bishop of Canterbury; Her Royal Highness was named Charlotte Augusta; the Sponsers were, their Majesties in person, and her Royal Highness the Dutchess of Brunswick, represented by her Royal Highness the Princess-Royal.

The Prince of Wales was married on the 8th of April, and Mr. Sheridan on the 28th of the same month. The Princess was delivered on the 8th, and Mrs. Sheridan on the 14th ult. so that the latter was the most expeditious by FOURTEEN DAYS, and that too with the difference of having a BOY. It is said, that on this occasion, a considerable bet was depending, between his Royal Highness and Mr. Sheridan.

PORTSMOUTH, January 24.

Last evening, a most tremendous gale came on from South East. A deal of damage has been done to the shipping at Spithead, and in the harbour; and several boats have been upset, and it is feared a great many lives are lost. The gale still continues.

February 13.

This afternoon Adm. Gardiner's squadron, the convoy for the West Indies, Mediterranean and Africa, which sailed on Wednesday last, were driven back by contrary winds, and are coming to anchor in St. Helen's roads.

February 17.

Arrived, the Loyalist transport, from the Cape of Good Hope, with the Dutch Governor and suite, and other persons on board. She left the Cape the 12th November last, where all was tranquil.

Admiral Elphinstone was to sail the next day for Madras. Gen. Clarke was to go with him. Gen. Craig was left Governor at the Cape.

The Loyalist touched at St. Helena; left no ship whatever there.

Sailed the Arethusa Frigate for the West Indies, with Gen. Abercrombie, Gen. Campbell, and the Marquis de Bouille.

PHILADELPHIA, March 14.

JOSIAH TATNALL, Esq; is appointed Senator of the United States by the Legislature of Georgia. Mr. Tatnall takes the place of Mr. Walton, lately appointed by the Executive of that State to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Jackson.

NEW YORK, March 15.

A letter from Cape Nichola Mole, dated Feb. 4 states that the English Admiral has declared the North part of the Island blockaded and all American vessels bound there are liable to seizure—the English fleet is cruising off the Island. (Minerva.)

Extract of a letter from Augusta, Georgia, dated Feb. 26.

"Watkins and Jackson have had a rencounter in the street at Louisville, immediately after the rising of the house.—I have not yet seen Watkins, and therefore I fear cannot give you an accurate statement of facts. The best information I have received, states, that Watkins and Marewether were standing in the street where Jackson was passing by—Watkins called to him, and asked him how he could reconcile it to his own feelings to have headed a vile party during the session, to the general injury of the whole State, and in unfounded attacks upon the reputation of a number of good men.—Jackson denied having headed a party, the contradiction on each part became inflammatory, until Watkins told him he lied—Jackson drew a pistol from under his coat, and fired it at him; the ball passed through the cape of his coat, but did no other injury—Watkins knocked him down with his whip, and drew his pistol; and in the attempt to spring the lock, he caught hold on the spring which directed a bayonet at the end of the pistol.—By this time a Mr. Fraser came to Jackson's assistance, and caught hold on Watkins, and prevented his killing the pigmy General.—By this time Capt. Florency ran up, and gave Frazer a damnable beating; Watkins then recovered his whip, and was whaling the General, when young Bostick interposed and rescued him, or I suppose our friend would have relieved the world from the future folly and wickedness of Mr. Jackson. It is further added, that in the course of the scuffle Watkins thrust his bayonet twice into his antagonist Jackson, and that he went off the ground unable to drive his sulkey."

Mr. Lear, as agent to the Executive, has completed the purchase of 500 acres of land, at the confluence of Shenandoah and Potowmac; this is intended as a site for the Arsenal of the United States.

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The Court of Errors, in this state, have by reversing a decree of Chancery, established the important legal principle, that a trustee of a particular object, cannot be a purchaser of that object.

Extract of a letter from Charleston, dated March 8, 1796.

"By Capt. Whipple, in 14 days from Dominica, we learn, that packets were arriving two or three of a day from Martinique at Dominica; the accounts brought by them were, that 115 sail of English transports had arrived at Barbados, exclusive of a number of heavy ships of the line. Capt. Whipple saw a letter from a merchant in Barbados to the British agent for Dominica, which gave positive accounts of the arrival of 75 sail. The transports were said to arrive scatteringly.

"Capt. Whipple likewise informs, that the English had taken Marigalante, and stationed one thousand men there, intending it as a hospital for their sick and wounded.

By the arrival yesterday, a new conspiracy it appears has been discovered against the French Republic, which originated at the old fountain head of opposition, the city of Lyons. The principal agent, under the Prince of Conde, was the ci-devant Marquis de Berfignan. The plot has been discovered and his papers seized.

PEACE.

The prospect of peace, which opened on the armistice agreed on between the Austrian and French Generals, appears to be again obscured by the London accounts under Feb. 18. The general view of affairs under that date, and which corresponds with other detailed articles, makes that event appear again as a very *distant object*; and rather dictates the probability of a more general and immediate coalescence of different powers, not recently engaged in the contest.

SALEM, March 22.

In England the determination to continue the War is attended with great discontents. On the night of the 2d Feb. his Majesty was insulted upon his return from the Theatre. A stone was thrown into his Coach. Petitions appear from reputable corporations for peace. The heavy gales of wind have frustrated their designs of appearing early in the West Indies; and the loss of the shipping has been uncommonly great.

VERBAL INFORMATION from Capt. Blackler.

He sailed from Liverpool the 20th of January, after being wind-bound 30 days, with hard westerly gales, in company with 40 sail of vessels bound out the Channel; but meeting with violent gales, was obliged to return on the 27th, in company with about half the number that he sailed with. It is feared the residue of the fleet went ashore, as every day brought fresh intelligence of the disasters the gale had occasioned. Among the sufferers was an American brig, and every soul on board perished. Letters from Bristol mentioned, that the Coast and the Land's-End was lined with wrecks and other spectacles of distress. The weather on the English and Irish Coast has been more severe than was ever known—it being computed that the loss of vessels, from November to February, amounts to nearly 300 sail, and 10,000 souls—many of the transports having been lost. The destruction of property has not been so great in 20 years. The cries of the people in the manufacturing and other towns, against the unjust and unnatural war with France (as it is termed) has arisen to an alarming height, and it was not doubted, that if they did not reach the ear of HIS MAJESTY, they would be heard in Heaven—whose vengeance would be wreaked on the guilty heads of the Ministry.

On the night of the 31st Jan. the press gang at Liverpool pressed an American sailor (as they had done several times before) and carried him to their house of rendezvous. These repeated insults, so irritated the American sailors, that they assembled in a body of about 250, went to the house and demanded their companion. They were refused admittance, and entered by force, and regained the man; and after placing the recruiting Captain and Officers in the centre of the room, compelled them to give three cheers to the United States of America. On the 27th an instance of the same kind occured, The sailors again assembled, and took from the press-gang an American whom they had pressed; beat the whole gang severely, threw two of them into the dock where one was drowned, killed one on the spot, and the remainder fled. On the 2d February the American Captains in port, were summoned to appear before the Mayor and Magistrates of Liverpool. They accordingly appeared, and were requested by the Mayor to keep their sailors under more subjection, and not suffer them to break the peace, as they had done repeatedly, by insulting the press gang. He added, that as long as they behaved themselves with civility, they should be protected by the laws of the land; but if that they renewed their insults, they should be punished with the utmost severity of the law.—The Captains in answer replied, that America was at war with no nation—but that their citizens had been repeatedly insulted by the British ships of war. That they were citizens of an independent nation, and would receive no insults with impunity from the subjects of any nation—and that the attempts to impress their men was an outrage and insult that the English government did not justify—and that if they would not trouble the Americans, they would conduct themselves with propriety, and not trouble them.—After this not an American was molested—their conduct was such, as just fied the title of freemen, and they supported the honor of the nation to which they belonged.

BOSTON, March 25.

A letter of the 20th of February, from Havre, informs—that English Commissioners had arrived in France, for the purpose of negociating peace—that terms were offered by the French, which were, thought by them to be very honorable to both parties—but that the English Commissioners imagined them too humiliating to submit to, and immediately took their departure for England.

On Wednesday the sloop President, Capt. Cunningham, arrived here in 29 days from Havre de Grace.—Letters are to Feb. 22; but papers only to Jan. 11, and even from these we can collect nothing very interesting.

NEWPORT, March 29.

On the 23th ult. the following Resolution, with the Preamble, passed the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, viz.

"Whereas the People of the United States have under their present Constitution enjoyed many eminent Advantages, inasmuch as they have thereby been secured in the Blessings of Liberty and domestic Tranquility, and have experienced from its influence an unparralleled Degree of Prosperity, especially in their agricultural and commercial Pursuits: And whereas it would be highly improper to risque the Continuance of these inestimable Blessings and Advantages, by making any Alterations in the said Constitution, by the Operations of which we are thus prosperously situated, until some Disadvantages are found to result therefrom—therefore,

"Resolved, That it is unnecessary and improper for this House to take any Measures to procure to the Constitution of the United States the Alterations proposed by the Commonwealth of Virginia."

The "Algerine Sequin," mentioned in the Treaty published in our last, is in Value One Dollar and 96 Cents—making the annual Subsidy between 23,000 and 24,000 Dollars.

MARRIED]—At Lancaster, (Pennsylvania) Mr. JOSIAH H. ANTHONY, of Philadelphia, to Miss MARIA MOORE, Daughter of John Moore, Esq; of that Borough.

—On Thursday Evening last, Mr. LAWTON BURDICK to Miss HANNAH STILWELL, Daughter of Capt. Thomas Stilwell, deceased, formerly of this Town.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, March 28.

ENTERED, *from*

Sloop Sophia, Field, Providence
—— Kingfisher, Southwick, Boston
Snow Hope, Gardner, St. George De Emmind.

CLEARED, *for*

Sloop Warwick, Greene, Norwich
—— Friendship, Peterson, New York
—— Lawbook, Blethen, Somerset
—— Laura, Bunker, Philadelphia
Schooner Cursah, Congdon, Boston
Ship Merryquaker, Wardwell, St. Thomas's

FOR SALE, a LOT and very convenient STORE thereon, in good Repair, on the Long-Wharf.—Inquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD, AT

Public Auction,

At GARDNER & DEAN's STORE,

On Monday, the 6th of April at 10 o'Clock, A. M.

A LARGE Quantity of genteel HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Beds, Bedsteads, Dining-Tables, Chairs, Looking-Glasses, Bureaus, Desks, &c. &c.

Newport, March 28, 1796.

The Members of the *Newport* ASSOCIATION of MECHANICS and MANUFACTURERS are requested to meet at the State-House on the 4th Day of the next Month, at Half past Six o'Clock, P. M.

Per Order,
JOSEPH THURSTON, *Sec'ry.*

3d Month, 22th, 1796.

To be LET, or SOLD,

And entered upon immediately.

A FARM, lying in North Kingstown, about Three Miles W. S. W. from Bull's Mills, containing 270 Acres.——Also to Let, as soon as may be wanted, a few Lots of Land, at the Head of the Town, in excellent Order, very convenient for Meadows or Pasturing. For further Particulars, inquire of

OLIVER R. WARNER.

Who has to sell, by the large or small Quantity, several Tons of excellent First and Second Crop HAY;—Likewise, choice CLOVER Ditto, out of his Barn.

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THOSE Parents, who wish to have their Children instructed in the LATIN and GREEK Languages, are respectfully informed, that J. FRASER intends to open a Class for that Purpose on the first Day of April next; and he begs Leave to assure them that his utmost Endeavours will be used for promoting the Knowledge of those who may be enrolled to his Care.——If he meets with that Encouragement which he flatters himself his intimate Acquaintance with those Languages in some Measure entitles him to expect, he purposes beginning a Class on the first Day of April in each succeeding Year while he continues in the Line of teaching.

2d March, '96.

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HAS FOR SALE,

VERY excellent French BRANDY, by the Pipe, or Quarter-Cask—Malaga, and *St Lucar* WINES, by the Cask—RAISINS—CURRANTS——CHOCOLATE (Walsh's, N° 2, warranted)—PEPPER and PIMENTO by the Bag—A few Barrels COFFEE, of a very good Quality—West India RUM by the Hogshead—and CASSIA by the lb.

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DUCK and sewing TWINE, warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured in the United States (or imported) for Sale, by

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At the DUCK MANUFACTORY,

Where a generous Price is constantly given, for good clean FLAX.

November—1795.

Azariah Albro

Begs Leave to inform his Customers, and the Public in general

That he has removed from the House of Oliver Durfee, Esq; to his own House four Doors above, in Broad Street, and directly opposite Col. Lyman's Office,

WHERE he continues the LEATHER DRESSING Business, in all its various Branches and his Customers and others may be supplied as usual with Leather, Wool, and Gloves, of all Kinds;——Also Stone-Lime, and various other Articles, in his Branch of Business.

*** Cash and a generous Price, given for WOOL SKINS

Newport, October 26, 1795.

The Prince of Wales was married on the 8th of April, and Mr. Sheridan on the 28th of the same month. The Princess was delivered on the 8th, and Mrs. Sheridan on the 14th ult. so that the latter was the most expeditious by FOURTEEN DAYS, and that too with the difference of having a BOY. It is said, that on this occasion, a considerable bet was depending, between his Royal Highness and Mr. Sheridan.

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District of Newport, March 28.

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Sloop Sophia,	Field,	Providence
—— Kingfisher,	Southwick,	Boston
Snow Hope,	Gardner,	St. George De Elmind.
CLEARED,		*For*
Sloop Warwick,	Greene,	Norfolk
—— Friendship,	Peterson,	New York
—— Lawbook,	Blethen,	Somerset
—— Laura,	Bunker,	Philadelphia
Schooner Cursah,	Congdon,	Boston
Ship Merryquaker,	Wardwell,	St. Thomas's

FOR SALE, a LOT and very convenient STORE thereon, in good Repair, on the Long-Wharf.—Inquire of the Printer.

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November—1795.

Azariah Albro

Begs Leave to inform his Customers, and the Public in general

That he has removed from the House of Oliver Durfee, Esq; to his own House, four Doors above, in Broad-Street, and directly opposite Col. Lyman's Office,

WHERE he continues the LEATHER DRESSING Business, in all its various Branches, and his Customers and others may be supplied as usual with Leather, Wool, and Gloves, of all Kinds:——Also Stone-Lime, and various other Articles, in his Branch of Business.

*** Cash, and a generous Price, given for WOOL SKINS.

Newport, October 26, 1795.

Mr. Bibson.

At a Ball, on which the late Anniverſary of the Birth of the Preſident of the United States was celebrated in this Town, a Portrait of this illuſtrious Soldier and Citizen was placed at one end of the Hall—over it was a Civic Crown compoſed of evergreen interwoven with flowers, and encircled with wreaths of laurels—and under this Portrait were the following lines, which were written by a young gentleman of this Town. As they were appoſite to the occaſion, and expreſſive of the ſentiments of the company who attended the Ball, the inſertion of them in your next paper will gratify

MANY OF YOUR READERS.

Newport, March 26. 1796.

BEHOLD THE MAN! whoſe worth each heart approves,
Whom *Freedom* boaſts of, and whom *Virtue* loves.
BEHOLD THE CHIEF! who taught us firſt to dare,
The ſhocks of contest, and the ſcenes of war;
To *Freedom's* glorious cauſe ſucceſs who gave,
Like *Fabius* prudent, like *Marcellus* brave.
BEHOLD THE STATESMAN! whoſe ſagacious mind,
From bias free, to party unconfin'd,
Will ſee our intereſts, and with honeſt views,
Our intereſts ſtill in *Nation's* ſpite purſues.
—Pride of her works—form'd on her nobleſt plan;
'Twas *Nature's* care to dignify the MAN.
His *Country* then her gratitude diſplays,
And *martial honors* o'er the CHIEF emblaze.
As the laſt *era* of his well renown,
The STATESMAN wears th' unfading *Civic Crown*.
—This *Night* to pleaſure gives her faſteſt hours,
Brings nought to deck his brow but wreaths of flowers;
Nor fear they'll fade—they've no ſuch vulgar doom—
The wreaths that grace HIS *head*, have laſting bloom.

From the FARMER'S WEEKLY MUSEUM.

"Drink waters out of thine own ciſtern, and running waters out of thine own well."

SUCH waters will be more exhilirating to an *independent* ſpirit, than *wine* at *another man's* board.

In our free and independent government, the habits of its citizens muſt partake of its character. Happily for the dignity and well being of the Americans, that moſt uſeful and moſt numerous claſs, the landed intereſt, are ſtimulated for deriving their wealth from their own fields, and ſucking their thrift at the peculiar ſpring.—Even the jealouſy of England has acknowledged the unpalatable truth and Guthrie, a Scottiſh geographer, has ſeconded the American farmer's freedom. What order of knighthood can be more noble, than yeoman, laborious and rich? Who has a better title of dominion, than he who is a prince of his own palace, and feeds his fattening flocks, rejoicing under his ſhepherd sway? The peaſantry of Poland, and the Turkiſh ſlaves of a ſultan or vizier may a quiet; but they cannot *preſerve*. To the man independence is a phantom at which they graſp, but find nothing but chains. Here each man may be the artificer of his own fortune, and when the goodly fabrick is erected, no griping landlord is heard to demand a rent.

To ſuch an exalted point, more ſublime than the throne of a prince, it is the binding duty of aſpiring and manly youth, to riſe. Independence is an eagle's wing, which exalts to thoſe elevations, whence we can have a bird's eye view of all that men covet, the brilliant and the bold. But when the meanneſs of dependence degrades us among Lazarus and the dogs to ſubſiſt on the falling crumbs from a ſuperior's table, we are little removed from the ſervile ſpaniel, and like him, might be collared, and faſtened and carry for a maſter.

He, who in an eaſy, ſeeks after independence, ſhall, like Solomon's inquirer after wiſdom, have no great travel, for he ſhall find her ſitting at his doors. Nor will ſhe be coy to enter them, but will inhabit there, if honeſty and induſtry are of that houſe. Let the pilgrim, through the world, diſdain to ſubſiſt on alms, but refreſh himſelf from his *own* ſcrip, and inſtead of accepting from a *great woman* at Rhunem, or any other lady of quality, a "bed," a "table," a "ſtool," or a "candleſtick," let him rather build, with his own ſcantlings, a chamber in the wood, and furniſh it *himſelf*.

Hearken, ye ardent and erect ſpirits, who, full of expectation, enter on the ſtage of action, hearken to the warning voice of prudence, and the preacher. Be *independent* in your property—Lean not againſt another man leſt you continue not long in one ſtay. Truſt only yourſelves, and be not *over much truſted* by the merchant—When you think you can afford two coats, purchaſe but *one*. Put a ſmall piece of ſilver into your purſe each day, and you will feel proud to find it ſwollen at the year's end. Be more willing to lend than to borrow, and be careful, if the borrower call to have ſomething to lend. Obſerving theſe eaſy rules, you will ſleep quietly, undiſturbed by the dun, when you go ſinging by the way ſide, not a taylor will preſent his bill, not a ſheriff pluck you by the ſleeve.

The LAY PREACHER.

The PARTNERSHIP of
Clarke and Hammond

Diſſolves (by the exiſting Contract) on the Firſt Day of next May.—All Perſons who are indebted to, or that have Demands upon, ſaid Partnerſhip, are deſired to call and ſettle the ſame, at, or before the above mentioned Time.

They now have on Hand, ſundry Articles, which they will ſell Cheap for Caſh, or good Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode Iſland—among which are,

Bohea TEA, in Cheſts, Half and Quarter Cheſts,
BRANDY (French) in Pipes—NUTMEGS, per lb.
Jamaica SPIRITS and Weſt-India RUM, by the Puncheon.
SUGAR, in Hogſheads and Barrels—WINDOW-GLASS, per Box.
GRINDSTONES per Ton.
ANCHORS of various Sizes—SNUFF per Keg.
A Quantity of BEEF and PORK, &c &c.—And,
A Conſignment of 100 Bolts of Ravens DUCK, entitled to Drawback.

CLARKE & HAMMOND.

Newport, February 22, 1796.

NEWPORT
Long-Wharf, Hotel and Public School
LOTTERY.

BY AUTHORITY
OF THE
LEGISLATURE *of the* STATE *of* RHODE-ISLAND *and* PROVIDENCE-PLANTATIONS.

THE Truſtees, appointed for re-building the LONG-WHARF, and building a HOTEL in *Newport*, the Rents and Profits whereof are to be appropriated to the Support of one or more PUBLIC SCHOOLS in ſaid *Newport*, having agreed on the SCHEME OF A LOTTERY:—We the Subſcribers being appointed Managers thereof, and having given Bonds agreeably to Law, preſent the ſaid Scheme to the Public, as follows:

Prizes.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
1	of	30,000	is	30,000
1		20 000		20,000
1		10,000		10,000
2		5 000	are	10 000
5		2 000		10 000
10		1,000		10,000
20		500		10,000
50		200		10 000
100		100		10 000
110		50		5,500
500		25		12 500
11 200		10		112 000
12,000				250,000

The PRIZES ſubject to a Deduction of ONLY *Ten per Cent.*

This Lottery conſiſts of 2000 SHARES, at 125 Dollars per Share, and each Share will draw SIX PRIZES.

A Share may draw 72,000 Dollars!—it cannot draw LESS than 60 Dollars.

UNDIVIDED SHARES, will be ſold for 71 Dollars in Caſh, and the remaining 54 Dollars will be payable out of the Prizes which they may draw: And for the Accommodation of Purchaſers a Number of the Shares will be divided into 27 TICKETS, each of which Shares will be ſold for 125 Dollars, and ſingle Tickets for 5 Dollars.

The Lottery will be drawn in Shares, and the Tickets in the Shares, which ſhall be divided, will be put into the Wheel, and re drawn—ſo as to determine to which of the Tickets the Prizes drawn by the Share belongs.

This Lottery being calculated on Principles very advantageous to Adventurers; and the ſeveral Objects which it is to accompliſh being of great PUBLIC UTILITY; it is preſumed that it will receive ſuch Encouragement as that the Drawing will commence at an early Period.

The PRIZES will be paid in *Thirty Days* after the Drawing is completed, and thoſe not demanded in *Twelve Months* will be deemed generouſly given for the Purpoſe of the Lottery, and applied accordingly.

SHARES and *TICKETS*
To be SOLD in *Newport*, by
GEORGE GIBBS,
GEORGE CHAMPLIN } *Managers.*

Newport (Rhode Iſland) March 20, 1795.

N B The above Lottery commences Drawing on the *firſt Monday* in *April* next, at the State Houſe in *Newport*.

FOR SALE, BY
William & Thomas Handy,
At their MANUFACTORY, in Pelham-Street,
Between Mr. Townſend's Coffee-Houſe, and the General Treaſurer's Office,

Soap and Tallow-Candles,
Wholeſale and Retail,
Warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured within the United States.

Caſh, and a generous Price, conſtantly given for ASHES.

TO BE SOLD, BY
Godfrey Wenwood,

Superfine and Common Flour,
by the Barrel, or ſmaller Quantity,
Muſtick and Philadelphia TILE, by the Dozen,
Alſo—MOLASSES, of the firſt Quality, by Retail.

To be Sold, by
BENJAMIN HILL,
On Capt. CALEB GARDNER'S *Wharf,*

ABOUT 5000 lbs. of excellent SHIP-BREAD, cheap for Caſh.

Freſh Alexandria FLOUR
FOR SALE, BY
Chriſtopher Fowler.

Giles Hoſier

Has now for Sale, at uſual,

Prime mild Stout,

By the Dozen, or Half Dozen—Twelve Shillings per Dozen.

By a ſmaller Quantity—Fifteen Pence, per Bottle.

Newport, 1ſt of 3d Month, 1796.

FOR SALE, BY
George Champlin,

CLEAN Ruſſia HEMP,
Ruſſia DUCK,
Ravens' Ditto,
Ruſſia SHEETING,
Old and New Sable IRON.
6 by 8 and 7 by 9 WINDOW-GLASS, per Box.

FOR SALE,

SEVERAL Thouſand Feet of well-ſeaſoned PINE BOARDS, ſuch above a Year, at the Price of green Lumber—and a few Loads of the beſt HAY.

Likewiſe, on a liberal Credit,

Fine old Teneriffe WINE, by the Pipe or Quarter-Caſk, entitled to a Drawback on Exportation.—This Article may be exchanged for Weſt-India Rum, Engliſh Goods, Country Produce, or any other Article of Merchandize.—Inquire of the Printer.

Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Alſo, an Aſſortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE POWDER and SHOT, and about one Ton of LIGNUMVITÆ.

TO BE SOLD, BY
Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER,

WESTINDIA and New-England RUM by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
GENEVA, by the Pipe, Barrel, or Caſe,
MOLASSES, by the Hogſhead.
A few Hogſheads of Demerara RUM, by the Hogſhead,
BOHEA TEA, of an excellent Quality, by the Cheſt, or Dozen Pounds.
BRANDY, by the Pipe, or Quarter-Caſk,
Brown SUGAR, by the Barrel,
FLOUR and TAR, by the Barrel,
SEA COAL, by the Chaldron.
Mould and dipped TALLOW CANDLES, by the 100 Weight.
Jamaica SUGAR, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
SPERMACETI CANDLES, by the Box or Boxes.

A valuable FARM, containing about Two Hundred Acres, ſituate in Exeter, in this State.—The Land is good for Tillage and Paſture, with a great Plenty of excellent Timber thereon: On the Premiles, there are Two good Streams of Water ſufficient for Mills, with Two Cedar Swamps, and Stone of the beſt Kind for building: There are now ſtanding on ſaid Farm, One framed and Two Log Houſes.—The above is bounded on the Connecticut Line Weſt, and about Eighty Acres under Improvement.—The above Farm would be exchanged for Property in the Town of Newport, or on the Iſland of Rhode Iſland.

Sundry DWELLING HOUSES, ſituated in different Parts of this Town.

He ſtill continues to carry on the BAKING Buſineſs, in all its Branches—And has now on Hand, a ſmall Quantity of CABIN and SHIP BREAD, which he will ſell cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

N. B. He gives the higheſt Price for old GOLD and SILVER.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the Creditors of SAMUEL YEATS Painter, deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent, that the Subſcribers are appointed, by the Town-Council of Newport, Commiſſioners to receive and examine all Claims againſt ſaid Deceaſed's Eſtate; and Six Months being allowed for that Purpoſe; they may be exhibited to either of us, at our reſpective Dwellings, within ſaid Time.

JOHN PITMAN jun.
DANIEL DUNHAM, 3d.

All Perſons who have any Demands on the Company of SAMUEL and SETH YATES Painters, are deſired to ſettle immediately with the underwritten Subſcriber; and all indebted to the above-ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate Payment, to

SETH YEATS, *Executor.*

March 14 1796.

WE the underwritten, appointed by the Town-Council of Tiverton, to receive, examine and adjuſt, the Claims to the Eſtate of BENJAMIN NEGUS, late of Tiverton, Yeoman, deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent; and Six Months being allowed for that Purpoſe, require all Perſons having any Demands on ſaid Eſtate, to bring in their Claims to either of us, at our reſpective Dwellings, within ſaid Time.

THOMAS DURFEE, } *Commiſ-*
JOHN BORDEN, } *ſioners.*

10th Nov. 1795.

FOR SALE, BY
ASA SHAW,
At his Store, at the upper End of Broad Street,

VARIOUS Kinds of HAY-SEED, cheap for Caſh.

Mr. BARBER.

At a Ball, by which the late Anniverſary of the Birth of the Preſident of the United States was celebrated in this Town, a Portrait of this illuſtrious Soldier and Citizen was placed at one end of the Hall—over it was a Civic Crown compoſed of evergreen interwoven with flowers, and encircled with wreaths of laurels—and under this Portrait were the following lines, which were written by a young gentleman of this Town. As they were appoſite to the occaſion, and expreſſive of the ſentiments of the company who attended the Ball, the inſertion of them in your next paper will gratify

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To *Freedom's* glorious cauſe ſucceſs who gave,
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From bias free, to party unconfin'd,
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—Pride of her works—form'd on her nobleſt plan;
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And *martial honors* next the CHIEF emblaze.
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Clarke and Hammond

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ANCHORS of various Sizes—SNUFF per Keg.
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Newport, February 22, 1796.

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Long-Wharf, Hotel and Public School
LOTTERY.

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12,000				250,000

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A Share may draw 72,000 Dollars!—it cannot draw LESS than 60 Dollars.

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Between Mr. Townſend's Coffee-Houſe, and the General Treaſurer's Office,

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Miſtick and Philadelphia TILE, by the Dozen,
Alſo—MOLASSES, of the firſt Quality, by Retail.

To be Sold, by
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On Capt. CALEB GARDNER'S *Wharf,*
ABOUT 5000 lbs. of excellent SHIP-BREAD, cheap for Caſh.

Freſh Alexandria FLOUR
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Has now for Sale, as uſual,
Prime mild Stout,
By the Dozen, or Half Dozen—Twelve Shillings per Dozen.
By a ſmaller Quantity—Fifteen Pence, per Bottles
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6 by 8 and 7 by 9 WINDOW-GLASS, per Box.

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Sheffield Attwood,
BROKER,
WEST INDIA and New-England RUM by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
GENEVA, by the Pipe, Barrel, or Caſe,
MOLASSES, by the Hogſhead.
A few Hogſheads of Demerara RUM, by the Hogſhead,
BOHEA TEA, of an excellent Quality, by the Cheſt, or Dozen Pounds.
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Jamaica SUGAR, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
SPERMACETI CANDLES, by the Box or Boxes.

A valuable FARM, containing about Two Hundred Acres, ſituate in Exeter, in this State.—The Land is good for Tillage and Paſture, with a great Plenty of excellent Timber thereon: On the Premiſes, there are Two good Streams of Water ſufficient for Mills, with Two Cedar Swamps, and Stone of the beſt Kind for building: There are now ſtanding on ſaid Farm, One framed and Two Log Houſes.—The above is bounded on the Connecticut Line Weſt, and about Eighty Acres under Improvement.—The above Farm would be exchanged for Property in the Town of Newport, or on the Iſland of Rhode Iſland.

Sundry DWELLING HOUSES, ſituated in different Parts of this Town.

He ſtill continues to carry on the BAKING Buſineſs, in all its Branches—And has now on Hand, a ſmall Quantity of CABIN and SHIP BREAD, which he will ſell cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

N. B. He gives the higheſt Price for old GOLD and SILVER.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the Creditors of SAMUEL YEATS, Painter, deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent, that the Subſcribers are appointed, by the Town-Council of Newport, Commiſſioners to receive and examine all Claims againſt ſaid Deceaſed's Eſtate; and Six Months being allowed for that Purpoſe; they may be exhibited to either of us, at our reſpective Dwellings, within ſaid Time.

JOHN PITMAN jun.
DANIEL DUNHAM, 3d.

All Perſons who have any Demands on the Company of SAMUEL and SETH YATES, Painters, are deſired to ſettle immediately with the underwritten Subſcriber; and all indebted to the aboveſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate Payment, to

SETH YEATS, *Executor.*

March 14, 1796.

WE the underwritten, appointed by the Town-Council of Tiverton, to receive, examine and adjuſt, the Claims to the Eſtate of BENJAMIN NEGUS, late of Tiverton, Yeoman, deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent; and Six Months being allowed for that Purpoſe, require all Perſons having any Demands on ſaid Eſtate, to bring in their Claims to either of us, at our reſpective Dwellings, within ſaid Time.

THOMAS DURFEE, } *Commiſ-*
10th Nov. 1795. JOHN BORDEN, } *ſioners.*

FOR SALE, BY
ASA SHAW,
At his Store, at the upper End of Bread Street,
VARIOUS Kinds of HAY-SEED, cheap for Caſh.